

# THE JOURNAL.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1853

The Parkersburg Gazette refers to the late sale of lots in this place, and says:

Gallipolis is the oldest town in Ohio, is judiciously and pleasantly located, but has grown little for many years. The above figures give some insight into the cause of her standstill—lots are so high that no poor man can obtain a foot hold in the village, and, without poor men, no place prospers.

It must be recollected that the lots referred to are not only the best locations for business stands in the place, but the only property on the public square that will soon be brought into the market. Well might our neighbors along the river say that Gallipolis is "pleasantly located," situated as every part of it is, high above the floods, which is very comfortable, while our less fortunate neighbors are making for the hills and gorges.

This charge that lots could not be purchased here for fair prices, if ever it could be justly made, cannot be sustained now. Considering the "pleasant location" and other advantages of Gallipolis, real estate may be obtained on more favorable and desirable terms than at any other point on the river, though they are on the route of the "through line." For proof see notice of the sale of improved town property, in the last Journal, where the rents accruing during the time that credit is given, will exceed the purchase money. Our town has been steadily increasing in business and population, for the last few years, quite as fast indeed as most of her contemporaries, and the inducements for mechanics, men of small capital as well as those of larger fortune, to settle among us, have been, and are equal if not superior to those of any other town on the Ohio river. And now, more than ever, is our town looking up. Other places have been supposed more favorably situated for Railroad connections, and have as a consequence made advances. But Gallipolis will not be long without its Railroad, which, with its more desirable location, is destined rapidly to extend still further its business and population.

**PRIZE MEDAL TO MR. MCCORMACK.**—The National Intelligencer contains a letter from President Fillmore, as chairman of the central committee of the United States, informing Mr. McCormack of the award made to him by a jury of Royal Commissioners at the World's Fair, held in London in 1851, as the inventor of this celebrated agricultural implement. Of these Council Medals there were but five awarded to contributors from the United States, and were, (in contradistinction to prize medals) awarded for original inventions of the highest value. We believe the Reaper was regarded by the Council as of the highest value of the five objects which obtained this medal.

**THE NEW CABINET.**—The National Intelligencer publishes the following as the most probable correct, of all the reports sent forth, of the Cabinet that will be appointed on the 5th of March next:

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

A. C. Flagg, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War.

James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Interior.

R. McClelland, of Michigan, Postmaster General.

James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

In publishing it, the Intelligencer says it "inclines to think that the writer has hit the nail on the head as to the first named, if not some of the others."

There are other reports, relative to the Cabinet, one of which says Medary will have the Post office department. We shant be kept in the dark much longer, as Pierce is now at Washington and the 4th of March is close at hand.

**THE HILLSBORO RAILROAD.**—The contractors on the Hillsboro and Parkersburg road, are to complete the work, including the buildings and rolling stock, says the Jackson Standard, and put the work through in three years. The contractors take one million of the stock at once, and Mr. Sturges, one of them, the Zanesville Banker, takes \$750,000 more on his own account.

## The Credit System—Something about our Own Business.

Public opinion and those who make the laws, who are supposed to represent and reflect said opinion in their enactments, have, within a few years, openly and positively declared in favor of abolishing the petty credit system as heretofore conducted.

The law-making power has done all that is within its sphere, in furtherance of this object, by passing laws exempting from execution property, real and personal, to an extent that puts it out of the power of the creditor to collect debts from at least half of those who have heretofore been in the habit of asking him for credit. As a consequence of the passage of "homestead exemption" laws, the merchant and those who are most affected by them, have been compelled to reduce their prices to the cash standard. Now the people, who make this "public opinion," which is so omnipotent, (would it were always for good,) ought to do one of two things, either to place themselves upon this new platform, the cash system, or at once demand the repeal of these restrictive laws. Now we believe that most of our citizens are ready to suit themselves to the new order of things, yet there are those who take no thought of this matter. To such our errand is, and but for such we would have kept silence on this topic. Some people will ask for credit in a petty way, though they have the change in their pocket to enable them to practice the cash system, and frequently our merchants have just ground to complain. Let these persons look at it aside from the exemption laws, for you say you are too honest to take that advantage—probably you are, no one disputes it, at least we don't. You make a trifling purchase, amounting to perhaps fifty cents, and it is charged. Such an individual does not once see the trouble and expense he places the merchant to, not only in the time required to make two or three entries, which is frequently worth the amount of the purchase, but he is subjected to sundry disappointments on collection day, besides being deprived of the use of his money during the time.

There is no merchant but would prefer the cash to credit, and it matters not how good a man is for these little amounts, his money is far better than his credit. So much for the general head, now for the particulars.

The same can be said as regards newspaper publishing. It is nearly three years since we took the whole burthen of a newspaper on ourself, and have now a most excellent opportunity of judging who is good and who is not. We must say that upwards of two-thirds of our subscribers are punctual men, to whom alone are we indebted for our prosperity so far. But as regards the balance, they have never paid us one cent of our earnings, consequently they have been a dead expense to us. We cannot divine the meaning of this; the most of them are what the world terms good men, but their being good merely, without paying their honest debts, does not satisfy the demands against us. We are subjected to a heavy expense for paper, ink and labor, which must be met with the cash. We deem it an imposition for any man to withhold that which justly belongs to us.

Gentlemen, we have notified you of your indebtedness, not only with accounts through the paper, but by letter, and all thus far to no purpose. You must know it is impossible for this state of things to continue. We must either cut your acquaintance and trust to the laws for redress, or you must pay us what honestly belongs to us. We hope you will look at this matter in the right light—we ask you to deal justly towards us, pay for what you have received. Each individual of you have been an expense to us of nearly one dollar per year—your good names, as they stand on our books, will not pay bread, consequently your credit here is not as good as your money.

The "Telegraph No. 2" made the quickest trip from Cincinnati to Louisville, the other day, on record. The time between the two places was six hours and twenty-seven minutes. From Westport to Louisville, a distance of twenty-five miles, she ran in one hour.

The "merest rill and the mightiest river" will very likely take another rise from appearances to-day, (Tuesday,)—raining without intermission. Wonder if we are to pass another week without a mail?

## The Ohio River Terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following correspondence. Mr. Shaw's letter presents the question of an Ohio connection by way of Kanawha Valley, as it most suggest itself to every reflecting mind: UNION HOTEL, Feb. 1, 1853.

To COL. CHAS. B. SHAW.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to enquire whether your views on the question of route and terminus on the proposed railroad, from Covington to the Ohio river, as expressed in your successive reports to the Board of Public Works, have in any degree been modified. In other words, will you please succinctly state what, in your opinion, is, at this crisis, the most advisable direction to be given to this road, and any other views you may entertain on this subject.

Yours, with respect,  
JEREMIAH WELLMAN.

To JEREMIAH WELLMAN, Esq.,  
Vt. House of Delegates.

Dear Sir:—Your letter received this day through the post, gives me an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject somewhat differing from the suggestions of my last report.

The engineering merits of the Point Pleasant terminus, compared with that at the mouth of Sandy, must forever remain unaltered; but as a question of sectional policy, the Kentucky connection seems by very general acclaim to be demanded first. The protection of the slaveholding interests, was no element in my comparison of routes, nor was I aware how controlling an influence it would probably exert on the destinies of the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

I therefore recommend the fixing, by law if possible, the mouth of Big Sandy as the Western terminus, leaving the Point Pleasant route to be constructed as a branch. In a financial aspect, the Kentucky connection seems to have acquired new value from the railroad now proposed to be made from Memphis to Lexington. More than one million and a half of passengers, as we are informed, pass Memphis annually on the river. Only one tenth of this number of through passengers on the Covington and Ohio road at the low rate of three cents per mile, would net a profit of more than eight per cent. on an investment of \$7,000,000 without regard to tonnage traffic at all. It would, nevertheless, be a great oversight to neglect the Ohio connection, which would undoubtedly pour a vast traffic on the Central line, more particularly in that portion of the season—about five months—when competition on the part of Northern lines is absolutely impossible.

The Portsmouth and Hocking Valley Railroad is a most inferior road, having grades of 80 feet to the mile, and cannot therefore be relied on to provide for this winter traffic with the West, by way of the Sandy and Kentucky lines. To secure that trade, a branch road from the mouth of Scary Creek to Point Pleasant to be constructed without delay, is indispensable. My views of route for the proposed road are, in other respects, substantially unaltered.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours, respectfully,  
CHAS. B. SHAW.  
RICHMOND, Feb. 2, 1853.

**WESTMINSTER REVIEW.**—The January number of this periodical, (one of Leonard Scott & Co.'s republications,) will be found unusually interesting. The following subjects are ably treated: Mary Tudor; Condition and Prospects of Ireland; Charities, Noxious and Beneficial; The English Stage; American Slavery and Emancipation by the Free States; The Atomic Theory, before Christ and since; Contemporary Literature of England; Contemporary Literature of America; Contemporary Literature of Germany; Contemporary Literature of France.

The Westminster Review is published at the price of \$3 a year.

Upon, of the Falls City, left us a package of Louisville and Cincinnati papers, on the last trip up. The Wheeling and Louisville packets are falling into line. The "Thos. Swann" passed down on Sunday. The Wheeling Intelligencer gives the following as the Swann's dimensions:

Length, 302 feet 8 inches; Beam 34 1/2 feet; Hold, 6 feet 8 inches; Engines, 50 inch cylinders, 9 feet stroke. Five 48 inch boilers, 30 feet long, and one boiler for the doctor; Wheels, 36 feet diameter, 10 feet buckets. Length of cabins, 326 feet; social hall 18 feet; 66 state rooms.

**OFFICERS.**—Captain John McLure, jr.; Clerk Capt. J. De Camp; 2d Clerk Thos. Campbell, jr.; Pilots, Thos. Whitton and Thos. Kinsey; Engineers, Daniel Dunbar and Nathan Winteringer; Stewart, John Raip; 2d, Augustus Simmon; Mate, Andrew Johnson; Carpenter, John Morrison.

A resolution has been offered in the Virginia Senate for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the means by which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company obtained from that State a charter for their road through Virginia.

Mr. J. A. Marshall claims that the company offered him \$50,000 for getting their charter from the Virginia Legislature, which sum they now refuse to pay.

## The Montenegrins.

Public attention has been lately attracted by the accounts of the war which is going on between the Turks and their refractory dependents, the Montenegrins. Every foreign arrival brings news of its progress, and of the new phase it assumes, together with speculations as to the probable bearing it will have upon European politics. Turkey, it is said by the latest accounts, is making preparations to throw an army of 30,000 soldiers at once into the country, and overpower and reduce it speedily to subjection. One would suppose a war could not have been maintained so long as this one has, by a power so weak. There is not over 100,000 inhabitants in the territory of Montenegro; and its whole extent of mountain peaks will not be over estimated at ninety square miles. The following, from the New Bedford Mercury, in reference to this subject, will be read with interest:

"The two great arbiters of the destinies of Eastern Europe, Russia and Austria, are drawing into the conflict, and the 'Eastern question,' the perpetual puzzle of cabinets, bids fair to be revived. This is a sufficient apology for a word or two upon Montenegro and its people. They form, perhaps, the last fragment of the old Serbian Kingdom, that once stretched from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, but now blotted from the map of nations. In race they are distinct from the Ottoman people, as well as in their religion, which is that of the Greek Church. Something of the old republicanism of the early New England colony may find a parallel in them; for they are, in fact, a republic of small communities; each village having the right to be governed by its own assembly. The head of the people, called Bladicka, is both temporal and spiritual leader—is bishop and sovereign. The office is hereditary and in one family, but cannot descend directly, as the priesthood requires celibacy. The present Bladicka is a practised soldier, having been educated to a military career before entering the church.

"Like most mountaineers, the Montenegrins are sharpshooters, using long guns that carry to a great distance, and hardy, brave and fierce, and burn with unquenchable hatred against the Turks. Their land is a series of mountain peaks, with deep valleys between, without roads, except rough and scarce discernible paths, abounding in fastnesses all but inaccessible to regular troops. Constantly annoyed by their incursions into its territory, the Porte has attempted to crush them, and hence the present war.

"In the examples of similar attempts before alluded to, the long and costly and doubtful struggle, has been between such people and mighty nations in the prime of vigor, and assisted by all that exhaustless means and modern science can supply. Here they have only to contend with an effete monarchy, with irregular and feeble resources, and far behind the rest of Europe in warlike arts. The result, especially if the mediation of Russia and Austria be thrown into the scale of the Montenegrins, is hardly to be questioned.

"Meanwhile, we of the United States, cannot but look with interest at the brave struggles of the mountaineers, though their territory and numbers hardly would equal a single county of some of our own States."

**THE RIPLEY TRAGEDY.**—Robert Peters, who was shot by Chas. Baird, whose sister he had seduced and refused to marry, was still living when the Kenton passed Ripley, but there was little probability of his recovery. Baird was in California when the news of his sister's ruin reached him; he immediately left his business, and scarcely took rest or food till he reached Ripley. He sought an interview with Peters and used every argument and entreaty to induce him to make the only reparation left possible. He finally offered Peters \$3,000 of his hard earnings if he would marry his sister. When this was refused Baird drew a pistol and shot the seducer, with the intention, as he frankly avers, of killing him on the spot. The utmost sympathy is felt for Baird and his sister. Peters is a tailor and formerly worked in this city. He has been punished, it is not as he ought to have been, yet in a way which the natural feelings of almost every brother will justify. —Cin. Gaz.

**STATE CONVENTION.**—We have no reports from the Whig State Convention at the time of going to press. We shall probably show the color of the ticket from our mast head next week.

We have again heard from "Old Ben," although too late for this week's paper.

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to construct a railroad from Covington to the Ohio river, after being amended by the Senate so as to appropriate \$500,000 annually, for six years, but which amendment was not concurred in by the House, was finally passed by the Senate in its original form. It is not presumed, of course, that the work can be completed for that sum, and we would have been glad if the House had agreed to the Senate's amendment, but the State being thus committed to the work the Legislature will hereafter, doubtless, make further appropriations for its completion. —Staunton Spectator.

**MOKE NEGRO LITERATURE.**—John W. Page, of Winchester, Va., has completed, and contemplates publishing a work entitled "Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, and Tom without one in Boston."

## Ohio Legislature.

February 14th.—SENATE.—Mr. Cushing (whom sickness has for some time detained from attending on the Senate,) appeared again in his seat this morning, and presented the petition of Richard Dyase and 232 others of Gallia county, for a law to prohibit the further immigration of blacks and mulattoes into this State; which was referred to a select committee of one—Mr. Cushing.

The same gentleman presented the petition of L. McCown and 49 others of Lawrence county, on the subject of new counties; which was referred to the standing committee on New Counties.

Mr. Kilbourn, on behalf of Mr. Cushing, gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad Company.

The bill to define the jurisdiction and mode of procedure before Justices of the Peace, and the duties of Constables in civil cases, was read the second time and referred.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Code Commissioners, containing a list of laws repealed by the code bill, also several amendments.

The bill to preserve the purity of elections was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bliss moved to change the hours of meeting to 9 o'clock in the morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Lost—yeas 35, nays 35.

Mr. Hook offered a resolution for an evening session on Thursday evening. Adopted—yeas 39, nays 31.

15th.—SENATE.—Senate bill No. 221, to authorize Railroad companies to issue bonds and increase their capital stock in certain cases. Passed—yeas 18, nays 1.

The Senate went into Committee on the bill to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace, and reported the same back without coming to any resolution thereon.

The bill amending the Mechanics Lien law passed.

The House spent the day on the School bill.

An amendment to strike out the section providing for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Common Schools, was lost by a vote of 28 to 36. An amendment reducing his salary from \$1,700 to \$1,500 was agreed to.

16th.—SENATE.—Mr. Mack reported back the bill for the support and treatment of idiots and insane persons in certain cases, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Riddle reported back the bill regulating the fees of Sheriffs in Probate Courts, without amendment, and the bill passed.

The bill to authorize the trustees of townships to receive deeds of gift for real estate, and to hold the same in trust, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Pardee reported back the bill to authorize the relinquishment of turnpike and Macadamized roads to the county through which they pass, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Senate went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Alward in the chair, and considered House bill to provide for the publication of the general laws in newspapers, and the chairman reported the same back with one amendment; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pardee moved to strike out of the 3d section 50 cents, and insert 75 cents per thousand ems. Messrs. Pardee and Kilbourn supported the amendment.

Mr. Riddle opposed it. The amendment was then temporarily laid on the table; and Mr. Finck submitted an amendment requiring the publication of only such laws as are of general interest to the county where published; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pardee's amendment was again taken up.

Mr. Mungen supported the amendment at some length, and Mr. Hawkins replied.

A call of the Senate was had, and 25 Senators answered to their names. Mr. Finck called for a division of the question.

The question being on striking out, resulted yeas 23, nays 1—Mr. Hawkins.

The question then being on inserting 75 cents, the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted yeas 21, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alward, Armstrong, Cox, Ferguson, Fudge, Kilbourn, McKinney, Mack, Mungen, Pardee, Peppard, Rex, Rice, Riddle, Smith, Taylor, Van Buskirk, Vattier, Williams, and Wilson—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burnett, Finck, Hill and Hawkins—4.

Mr. Rice submitted an amendment, excepting the act for the establishment of a code of civil procedure from publication. Disagreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the school bill.

An amendment, striking out the section providing for the assessment of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar for the purpose of libraries and school apparatus, was agreed to.

An amendment to exempt Hamil-

ton county from the provisions of the bill, was lost, after a long discussion.

An amendment to strike out two mills, as the rate of taxation for a school fund, and insert one and a half mills, was lost.

The bill was read through and referred back to the House, and referred to the committee on Schools.

SENATE.—The bill, to regulate the election, contest of election, and resignation of Justices of the Peace.—Passed—yeas 59, nays 14.

17th.—SENATE.—The bill to provide for the draining and reclaiming of the swamps and overflowed lands of the State passed.

Also, the bill to amend the act to establish the Board of County Commissioners.

Also, the bill to regulate the rule of descent and the disposal of the personal estates of deceased persons. Also, the bill for the sale of certain lands in the Ohio Company's purchase.

The bill to provide for the publication of the laws in newspapers was discussed for some time, and finally passed. Yeas 19, nays 10.

Mr. Cushing, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railway Company.

HOUSE.—The bill for the removal of the county seat of Perry county from New Lexington to Somerset, was discussed the whole forenoon, and finally passed.

The Senate resolution for a sine die adjournment on the 21st inst., was discussed, and amended so as to make it the second Monday in March, and then adopted.

18th.—SENATE.—The bill providing for the payment of debts owing by the Ripley, Hillsborough, Chillicothe and Millford Turnpike Companies, was passed. Also the bill to enable the trustees of colleges, academies, &c., &c., to become bodies corporate.

The bill to prevent the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors, was discussed the entire afternoon; but, without coming to a vote on it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to prevent the killing of game, at certain seasons, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the erection of public buildings in Hamilton county, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Lytle reported back the militia bill, and it was ordered to be reprinted.

The bill giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in minor criminal cases, was laid on the table.

19th.—SENATE.—The bill making appropriations, in part, for the year 1853, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to divide McLean township, in Shelby county, into two election districts, passed. Also, the bill to authorize the Treasurer of Miami county to issue scrip in certain cases.

The bill to amend the act for the organization of cities and incorporated villages was read the third time and passed.

The bill preliminary to the sale of all public works of the State was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no amendments were reported.

The bill to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas to appoint interpreters of foreign languages, for judicial purposes, was postponed till the first Monday of next January. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Code bill was read through the third time, but no final vote was taken.

## Congressional.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1853.

Yesterday the Senate Chamber was a scene of great interest, and crowded with spectators. Mr. Douglas made an able speech on the Monroe declaration to European governments—"Hands off" of the North American continent for purposes of new colonization. It was on Gen. Cass' resolutions.

He objected to that part of Gen. Cass' resolutions which declared that, "henceforth," European governments were to abstain from colonization, &c. He took the ground that we must take a retrospective view, and vindicate the principle from 1823, and inquire whether any European power had violated the American position.

Gen. Cass rose and made a short and animated reply explaining the terms of the resolutions. Some pretty sharp cross shooting took place between the two Democratic Senators, in which allusions were made and reciprocally explained in regard to "Old fogeyism" and "Young Americanism." Gen. Cass remarked pleasantly, that he had been an old fogey and his friend was Young America, but his friend was growing older, and in the end might come out as he had.

To-day the Senate has been engaged on the resolution of Mr. Mason on the Garay Grant, and Mr. Hale made an able speech against the resolution. He spoke for about two hours, after which Mr. Brooke got the floor, and commenced a speech against the positions assumed by Mr. Seward and Mr. Hale, but did not finish his speech. The subject is likely to lead to a long debate.

Some men are so extravagant that if they owned the Solar System, they would cut the moon up into shillings and squander the proceeds in a week.

The appropriation of \$400,000 for continuing the wings of the Capitol passed the Senate to-day, after a sharp contest, by one majority. It was objected to on the ground that there was bad management in the work. But I have reason to believe that it is unfounded.

17th.—The Tehuantepec resolutions were postponed, and the Pacific Railroad bill was considered.

Mr. Bell resumed his speech, making a powerful argument in favor of its immediate construction, with the previous government survey, without which the work must be delayed five years more.

The bill to establish reciprocal free trade with Canada was considered.

18th.—Mr. Borland made a speech on the Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the Civil Diplomatic appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$843,000 for per diem of members; which, with pay of clerks, and contingent expenses of Congress, swells the total appropriations up to \$1,100,000.

## Arrival of the America.

New York, Feb. 18.—The America arrived at Halifax this morning with Liverpool dates to the fifteenth.

Breadstuffs.—Canal Flour 25s; Ohio 26s; Corn, yellow, 32s, rather dearer. Lard 52s.

The money market is tight.

A great Reform Banquet was held at Manchester on the 3d. George Wilson presided. Many members of Parliament were present. Mr. Cobden in his speech offered to bet £1000 against it that Napoleon would never invade England. William Brotherton took the bet and bound Cobden over in a legal bond to the full amount.

The Queen of Spain proposes to present the Empress with an Imperial Crown, and the Duchess of Alba sends an offering of eight beautiful Andalusian horses.

Paris has resumed its wonted quietness. The Emperor and Empress remain at St. Cloud. The Ministers each are giving, in turn, fetes in honor of the married couple. They commence housekeeping in magnificent style.—The Empress has devoted large sums to charity. The Emperor proposes purchasing, out of his private funds, the diamond necklace, valued at 600,000 francs, which the Empress declined to receive from the city of Paris. He proposes building a palace at Marseilles, and it is said, also, one at each of the principal towns of France, residing in each alternately, commencing next summer at Versailles. The coronation takes place in May, if not sooner. The opinion is universal that the Ministry will be modified, and that of the present Cabinet, only the dual Minister of Marine, and Fould, Minister of State, will remain. These changes are looked for to-day.

The Emperor has bestowed a first class medal on Jean Douse, of Newfoundland, for saving the lives of several French sailors.

The London Morning Advertiser says a packet of 86 letters was stolen from the Emperor's private apartments. Suspicion rested on Mrs. Howard, and letters which implicate some of the first men in France is thought to be in the possession of the Empress. A reward of 800,000 francs has been offered for their recovery.

A letter expressing the opinion that a European war is inevitable, has been circulated in legitimate circles; it purports to come from a high quarter, but its authenticity is questioned.

AUSTRIA.—The marriage has caused a sensation at Vienna. Great offence has been taken at the use of the word "Briguer" in reference to Austria's share in the marriage of Napoleon 1st.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes dispatches from Berlin stating that in the recognition of the Emperor, Prussia and Austria will emphatically call for the observance of the existing treaties and the maintenance of the present territorial limits in Europe.

Large bodies of Russian troops are moving towards the Turkish frontiers. The Montenegrins were progressing in the night to make an attack on Omar Pacha. The mountaineers took 80 horses and 300 head of cattle on the 16th ult. In the South and East the Montenegrins were victorious, but were very hard pressed in the North, the odds being too great. They hope, however, for ultimate success. Austria has given permission to all unarmed fugitives to cross the frontiers.

LATVIA.—The Turkish troops have entered Montenegro through a defile at Ostroga.

Ab-del-Kader had a private interview with the Sultan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Wheat, white, 72s 7d; red and mixed 7s 7d; Corn, yellow, 32s 3d; white 36. In lard, prices are a shade lower. New Firm Mess Pork active at 96s 12d. Pork firm with a rising tendency; a large business doing at firm prices.

We have placed in another column a copy of the Charter for a company to run a line of steam Packets between this place and Wheeling. This line we hope to see in full operation in the course of a few weeks.—Kan. Republican.